[0013]

A biaxial blender may be used, for example, as said blender (3). In this biaxial blender, two parallel blending shafts (6), (6') are set through blending vessel (5), and supported in a freely rotatable way by bearings (7) fixed on blending vessel (5). Under driving by motor (8), blending shafts (6), (6') are driven to rotate in opposite directions, as indicated by the arrows in Figure 2. On said blending shafts (6), (6'), arms (9), (10) are set in radiating configuration, crushing blade (11) for crushing lumps is attached to the tip of each arm (9), and scraping blade (12) for scraping the material sticking to blending vessel (5) is also attached on the tip of each arm (10).

[0014]

The crushing blade (11) has a shape that can forcibly press the lumps to be crushed between the inner wall of blending vessel (5) and the blade. Scraping blade (12) has a shape that can scrape the material sticking to the inner wall of blending vessel (5) formed by crushing blade (11), and at the same time, feed the scraped material towards the axial center of blending shafts (6), (6'). Due to the repeated action of crushing and scraping by these two types of blades, the fine crushed rock powder can be formed into grains that allow reuse.

[0015]

Below the blending vessel (5), is gate (13) that can be turned ON/OFF. This gate (13) can be slid by air cylinder (14) to be ON/OFF appropriately, so that the blend can be exhausted slowly. Guiding hopper (15) guides the exhausted blend to shaking sieve (4) below blending vessel (5). Blender (3) is not limited to the aforementioned biaxial blender with said structure. As a result, the fine crushed rock powder and the stabilizer can be well blended to form grains.